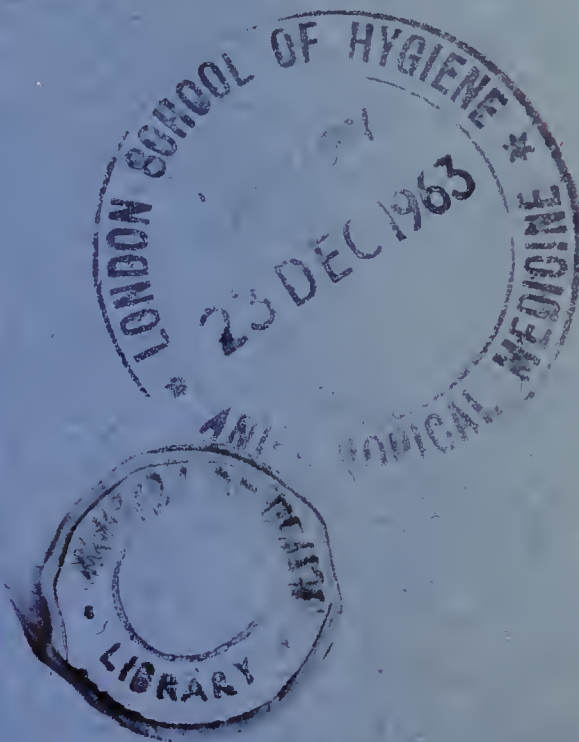


4415 (5)
/ Mr Swenson
2 Libray

HEALTH
A 11 JUL 61
C.R. 2

WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT
For the Year 1960

BY

P. L. KARNEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

AND

E. M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer

WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL




ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT
For the Year 1960

BY

P. L. KARNEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

AND

E. M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30282159>

Telephone:
Winchester 3201

45, Romsey Road,
WINCHESTER.

June, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Winchester Rural
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Health Report for the year ending 31st December, 1960. As is customary, I would like to draw to your attention some of the features of the report in this preface.

Vital Statistics purport to measure statistically the health of the area and makes it possible to compare it with other areas.

In recent years it has tended to depend largely on the infant mortality rate. As, however, the infant deaths now largely occur within the first week of life and as they are believed to be closely associated with the causes of stillbirths, a new term of measurement linking these two, i.e., peri-natal deaths, has been devised. Vital statistics of the area are in Section A compared with those of the County and with England and Wales and are satisfactory.

General Health. A year of below average general sickness rate, but some increase in infectious diseases. It was an off-peak year for measles but whooping cough shows a slight rise, checking the steady fall since the introduction of whooping cough vaccination in 1955. Similarly, there was a moderate number of scarlet fever cases, a feature of recent years, bringing with it some risks of recurrence of rheumatic fevers and nephritis.

Inevitably with the decline in infectious diseases, Health Reports have tried to study other major causes of mortality. In Section A an attempt is made to break down the deaths to age groups and principal causes and attention is drawn to the important age group of 45 to 64 years, where malignant disease (cancer of the lung and breast), coronary disease and cerebral vascular disease (stroke) play an important part, all having possibly preventive causes.

With the various small outbreaks of diphtheria in parts of the country, diphtheria prophylaxis was stepped up. This tended to be a little neglected with the pressure of poliomyelitis vaccination. Response from the 25 - 40 years age group remains poor.

Social Circumstances. Until recently, social factors were not considered to play a significant part in disease causation. Concepts of disease are beginning to change and the importance of social factors are being realised.

In Section D and with the general statistics an attempt is made to study the changing social conditions and the circumstances that affect these changes. The district has been divided into socio-economic units. The parishes around Winchester City have remained the same, although the expanding estates north of the City would inevitably mean development in parishes around. The parishes based round Alresford have steadily decreased in population and continued to do so last year. It is hoped that improvement in the communicating trunk road with Winchester and the plans put forward for some industrial development at Alresford will stop the decline. The six southern parishes are partly supported by industries at Hamble, but at present are largely dependent on the industrial development at Southampton. Hedge End, largely acting as a residential unit to Southampton, continues to expand. This leaves a small group of parishes, among them Fair Oak and Coldon Common, the latter with an unfortunately large number of caravan dwellings and with a high birth rate, is of some interest.

Sanitary Conditions. The details under this are in the Public Health Inspector's report, but comments in Section E

are made of a general nature. The increasing demand for water has necessitated further sinking of deep wells at Otterbourne Waterworks, highlighting once again the question of main drainage of the catchment area. With the plans of Bursledon main sewerage completed, the main drainage of the six southern parishes will soon be complete.

A survey of all caravans was necessary for suitable action to be taken under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 and together with the Planning Authorities, suitable model conditions have been made as standards.

My thanks are due to all concerned in the preparation of this report, the Health Committee for their support and the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the department for their ready co-operation.

P. L. KARNEY

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

P.L. KARNEY, M.B , B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E.M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

S.H. BEYER, M.A.P.H.I.

Housing Inspector:

F. LEE, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

H.J. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.

T.H. OWEN, M.A.P.H.I.

(resigned 31st March, 1960)

W.L. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I.

(appointed 1st July, 1960)

Chief Clerk:

C.B. ASHMAN

Clerical Staff:

K.G. JONES

Mrs. D.M. BENNETT

Miss J.M. DEWEY

Cleansing Superintendent:

C.G. FRAMPTON

Rodent Officer:

O.J. NORRIS

A. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	...	...	109,612 acres
Population (mid-1960)	...	...	45,050
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	14,181
Rateable Value (as at 1st April, 1960)	...	...	£572,907
Sum represented by a penny rate (31st March, 1960)			£2,295.12.6

POPULATION.

		<u>Census</u> <u>1931</u>	<u>Census</u> <u>1951</u>	
General Population	...	30,733	43,956	45,050
Number of inhabited houses	...	7,806	11,777	14,181

The increase in population this year is 220, equivalent to the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths for the year.

There was apparently little migration in or out of the area. However, there has been some shifting of the population within the parishes. There is a continuing decrease in the smaller parishes in the north-east and east area of the district and an increase in Colden Common, Fair Oak and Hedge End.

Density of persons to each dwelling improves steadily from 3.64 at the census in 1951 to an estimated 3.1 for this year, the areas showing most improvement being those parishes with a high percentage of persons at more than two per room in the last census, i.e., Beauworth, Itchen Stoke, Crawley and Bramdean. Chilcomb and Littleton, also among this group, however, show some increase in density per dwelling. Other areas showing a trend to increasing density of persons per dwelling are Headbourne Worthy and Colden Common, the latter with a heavy caravan population.

Particulars of parishes are as follows:

Parish	Approx. Acreage	Population			Dwellings	
		Census 1931	Census 1951	Estimated 1960	Census 1951	Estimated 1960
Abbotts Barton ...	307	29	34	27	9	9
Beauworth	1,436	147	144	108	37	40
Bighton	2,095	211	186	152	50	62
Bishops Sutton ...	3,746	470	541	536	160	167
Botley	2,004	1,197	1,396	1,491	406	455
Bramdean	3,615	574	580	511	169	186
Bursledon	1,131	1,272	2,169	3,177	612	1,064
Cheriton	3,268	568	576	573	172	182
Chilcomb	1,707	153	118	168	31	44
Colden Common ...	1,700	1,080	1,259	1,814	378	475
Compton	2,196	1,013	1,634	1,305	371	392
Crawley	3,606	335	437	461	121	151
Fair Oak	2,599	1,042	1,532	1,778	429	552
Hamble	798	1,203	3,142	2,891	782	875
Headbourne Worthy..	1,786	485	396	577	110	331
Hedge End	1,714	1,685	2,857	4,256	789	1,211
Hound	1,900	4,110	5,303	≠ 4,572	1,581	1,457
Hursley	8,704	931	830	819	236	277
Itchen Stoke and Ovington ...	4,018	304	284	278	81	100
Itchen Valley ...	9,092	1,259	1,245	1,259	374	424
Kilmeston	1,670	219	234	222	73	78
Kings Worthy ...	2,243	983	1,707	2,060	508	678
Littleton	1,296	552	892	1,028	211	244
Micheldever ...	9,815	1,179	1,227	1,128	368	384
New Alresford ...	692	1,624	1,925	2,153	572	744
Northington ...	3,169	256	244	234	74	84
Old Alresford ...	4,179	530	497	495	133	158
Oliver's Battery..	300	-	-	803	-	246
Otterbourne ...	1,190	486	545	837	174	259
Owslebury	6,072	568	629	713	180	241
Sparsholt	3,637	465	693	700	191	206
Tichborne	3,055	253	328	197	90	79
Twyford	3,190	1,321	1,543	1,595	468	533
West End	3,269	3,071	5,714	≠ 4,751	1,499	1,346
Wonston	8,400	1,161	1,195	1,381	348	457

≠ - Boundary adjustments, 1954.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		<u>Winchester</u> <u>R. D.</u>	<u>Hants</u> <u>C.C.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Number of live births	... ..	777	-	-
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	.	17.2	18	17.1
Illegitimate live births per				
cent of total births	... ..	4.3	4.4	-
Number of still births	... ..	14	-	-
Stillbirth rate per 1,000				
live and still births	... ..	17.7	17.03	19.7
Total live and stillbirths	..	791	-	-
Infant deaths	... ..	11	-	-
Infant mortality rate per				
1,000 live births (total)	... ..	14.2	20.11	21.7
Infant mortality rate per				
1,000 live births (legitimate) ..	... ..	13.4	19.63	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000				
live births (illegitimate)	... ..	31.2	30.50	-
Neo-natal mortality rate				
per 1,000 live births ..	... ..	10.3	14.19	15.6
Early neo-natal mortality rate				
(deaths under one week per				
1,000 total live births)	... ..	6.4	12.30	-
Peri-natal mortality rate (still-				
births and deaths under one				
week combined per 1,000				
live and still births)	... ..	24.1	29.16	32.0
Maternal deaths				
(including abortion)	... ..	1	-	-
Maternal mortality rate per				
1,000 live and still births	... ..	1.3	0.56	0.39

<u>Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>Total</u>
Live births (legitimate) ...	361	384	745	804	708
Live births (illegitimate) ...	16	16	32	25	33
Live birth rate (corrected) ..			18.9	20.2	18.5
Live birth rate					
(England and Wales) ...			17.1	16.5	16.4

Parishes with a high birth rate this year are Headbourne Worthy and Bursledon; moderate increases in rates are in West End, Monston, Oliver's Battery and Hedge End. Parishes with low birth rates for the year are Botley and Compton, both of which had moderate increases in rates last year.

<u>Deaths.</u>		1960		1959	1958
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total deaths	...	266	273	539	542
Death rate (corrected)		-	-	9.4	9.1
Death rate (England and Wales)		-	-	11.5	11.6
					11.7

Although the total number of deaths is about average for the district, the standard death rate is a little higher owing to a greater number of deaths occurring in the district outside of Moorgreen Hospital, West End. Deaths due to cerebral vascular disease (stroke), hypertension with heart disease and malignant disease (cancer) have increased. Deaths due to respiratory diseases, influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis, are well below average.

Deaths by Age Groups.

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Chief Cause of Death</u>
Under 1 year	7	4	11	≠
1 - 15 years	5	1	6	
16 - 24 years	1	-	1	
)
)
25 - 64 years	58	48	106)
)
)
)
65 - 74 years	61	56	117)
)
75 - 89 years	124	138	262)
)
90 years and over	10	26	36)

Cancer (Lung - 11, Breast - 7), Coronary Disease and Stroke, the former more in males and the latter in females, form the principal causes of death in middle age.

Deaths in the 90-plus age group steadily increase. One death is recorded at the age of 101. Deaths at age 75 and over are occurring more and more at home or at private nursing homes. This is due to the change of outlook to rehabilitation in the Geriatric wards at hospitals.

≠ - This figure does not correspond with the Registrar-General's figure of 12. This is under investigation at the time of report.

Causes of death are shown in the following table:

	Cause of Death	M.	F	Total 1960	Total 1959	Total 1958
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	4	1	5	2	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other ...	-	-	-	1	1
3.	Syphilitic disease ...	-	-	-	1	-
4.	Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough... ..	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infection ...	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	1	-
8.	Measles	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	2	-	2	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	2	2	4	6	9
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronhus ...	16	3	19	23	16
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	11	11	8	10
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	6	6	3	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	22	30	52	34	46
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia ...	1	1	2	2	-
16.	Diabetes	-	1	1	2	5
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	46	58	104	79	70
18.	Coronary disease, angina ...	55	40	95	99	101
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	9	14	23	14	16
20.	Other heart disease	36	36	72	72	91
21.	Other circulatory disease ...	13	15	28	18	26
22.	Influenza	-	-	-	1	10
23.	Pneumonia	11	13	24	36	24
24.	Bronchitis	9	6	15	16	15
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	4	1	5	5	5
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	3	4	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	3	5	1	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	5	-	5	4	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations ...	2	2	4	4	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	14	19	33	50	53
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ...	8	2	10	12	11
34.	All other accidents	3	5	8	6	7
35.	Suicide	1	-	1	2	6
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death. Death was due to acute metritis following obstructed labour and foetal death. The mother, aged 34, had disseminated sclerosis; death occurred at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

Infant Deaths.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>Total</u>
Deaths under 1 year - legitimate	7	3	10	16	18
- illegitimate	-	1	1	2	1
W.R.D.C. Quinquennial rate					
(average of five years) ...	-	-	18.5	20.4	20.9
England and Wales Quinquennial rate	-	-	22.8	23.4	24.2

Cause	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 6 months	7 - 12 months
Prematurity ...	3	-	-	-
Birth Injury ...	-	-	-	-
Congenital Abnormalities ...	2	1	-	-
Asphyxia ...	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Infection ...	-	1	-	1
Others ...	-	1	-	1
Totals ...	5	3	-	3

<u>Stillbirths.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>Total</u>
Number of stillbirths - legitimate	6	7	13	15	15
- illegitimate	1	-	1	-	-

Perinatal Deaths.

As the majority of infant deaths occur within the first week of birth and the causes of these deaths are believed to be the same as those causing stillbirth, the Registrar-General has suggested that these two are combined under the title of peri-natal deaths and this forms a new vital statistical measurement.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total stillbirths and deaths under one week	19	24	26

The principal causes appear to be prematurity, congenital malformations and respiratory embarrasments. It is only from October, 1960 that the cause of the stillbirth is notifiable.

B. EPIDEMIOLOGY.

GENERAL HEALTH.

As the district is covered by three National Insurance offices and these offices cover a larger population outside the district, sickness figures were not obtained, but the Registrar-General's figures for the southern area are used and these are confirmed by discussion with general practitioners. There was a lower rate of sickness in the first four months of 1960 when compared with 1959 or 1961. The remaining months were of average levels. The low rate of sickness during the winter months was largely due to the fact that respiratory infections were much lower than usual. Among the notifiable diseases, whooping cough, especially among the 5 - 9 years age group increased and there was a moderate increase in cases of dysentery, mostly of the Sonne type. Twelve cases of scarlet fever were also notified.

School attendance records show an average attendance of over 90% in the summer and autumn terms and just under 90% for the spring term in all schools in the district.

Cases of special public health interest included a small outbreak of Coxsackie virus with resulting headache, sickness and stiffness of neck in the parishes to the north of Winchester with two admissions to the Royal Hampshire County Hospital and one to the Victoria Isolation Hospital as possible cases of meningitis and a case of Salmonella Typhimurium with associated severe infection of the eyes with a possibility of infection from animal foodstuffs. Also of public health interest was an outbreak, with a fair number of deaths, of Salmonella Typhimurium in calves at a farm - stated to be a growing problem in the veterinary field with repercussions among humans, although in this case there were apparently no cases among the farm workers, though free milk direct from the farm was allowed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table below shows the incidence of commoner infectious diseases for the past five years:

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery
1956	1	8	3	61	52	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
1957	-	2	3	487	99	4	3	1	-	-	-	10
1958	-	11	5	258	74	1	-	2	-	-	-	10
1959	-	16	4	537	33	2	3	2	-	-	-	18
1960	-	12	1	152	42	-	-	1	-	-	-	39

Measles.

The number of corrected notifications of measles was 152, compared with 537 in 1959 and 258 in 1958.

Whooping Cough.

Notifications of whooping cough increased to 42 in 1960, checking the steady fall since 1955 following the introduction of whooping cough vaccination. 50% of the cases occurred in the age group 5 - 9 years. It has been the custom to offer whooping cough vaccination in infancy, starting at a very early age and these injections are stated to protect for about three years, unless a booster is given at 18 months to two years. Boosting vaccination has not been offered at the age of five years as it was felt that it was unnecessary at that age.

Scarlet Fever.

Notifications of scarlet fever were twelve in 1960. This has been about the number of cases notified yearly for the past three years. The cases are usually mild and do not show any complications.

Dysentery, Food Poisoning and other Gastro-Enteritis Diseases.

There were six notifications of food poisoning, one in the first quarter of the year and five in the fourth quarter. In only one case was the agent identified, i.e., typhimurium. The suspected vehicle was a pork pie. The five cases in the fourth quarter was an outbreak in one family: owing to late notification, no follow up was possible.

39 cases of dysentery were notified. The majority of the cases occurred in two outbreaks in March at Kings Worthy Primary School (21 cases) and the Compton Diagnostic Unit (9 cases). Both were identified as due to Shigella Sonne type, as indeed were the majority of the other cases which occurred in the district during the year. Both outbreaks were quickly brought under control by very rigid discipline in exclusion of cases and stringent precautions to see that hands were washed after visiting the toilet.

Tuberculosis.

The following table indicates the incidence of new cases during the year:

Age Period	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	2	1	-	-
25 - 44 years	1	2	-	1
45 - 64 years	5	2	-	-
65 years and over	2	1	-	-
Totals	10	6	-	1

The following table refers to new cases, cases transferred to the district and mortality during the past five years:

Year	New Cases					Transferred to District					Deaths				
	Pulmon-ary		Non-pulmon-ary		Total	Pulmon-ary		Non-pulmon-ary		Total	Pulmon-ary		Non-pulmon-ary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1956	21	11	2	3	37	3	4	1	-	8	-	4	-	-	4
1957	8	5	2	6	21	3	5	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
1958	12	5	4	-	21	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	4
1959	14	9	-	1	24	7	8	1	-	16	1	1	-	1	3
1960	10	6	-	1	17	5	4	1	1	11	4	1	-	-	5

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Smallpox.

During the year 634 primary vaccinations and 175 re-vaccinations were given at surgeries and clinics.

The percentage of babies (under twelve months) vaccinated against smallpox is 67.9, compared with 57.2 for 1959 and 62.6 for 1958. The County average for 1960 is 61.5%

Diphtheria.

As the result of increased efforts following the reported small outbreaks of diphtheria in parts of the country, 1,018 primary courses and 2,255 secondary or booster doses were given.

The table below shows the number of cases and the number of children immunised:

Year	Number of children immunised				Number of cases	
	Under 5	Over 5	Total	Boosts	Winchester R.D.	England and Wales
1945	459	137	569	21	2	18,596
1950	639	116	755	824	-	962
1955	540	110	650	1,095	-	155
1956	634	115	749	1,066	1	53
1957	661	72	733	823	-	37
1958	625	12	637	307	-	80
1959	677	25	702	845	-	103
1960	733	285	1,018	2,255	-	86

The following is the estimated percentage of children immunised against diphtheria in the district:

Children under 5 years of age	...	...	76.3%
Children aged 5 - 9 years	...	...	77.0%
Children aged 10 - 14 years	...	...	66.5%

The figures take into consideration only immunisation done within the past five years.

Whooping Cough.

During 1960, 703 children under five years of age and 29 between five and fifteen years were immunised - a total of 732. In addition, 223 children received the boosting dose.

Poliomyelitis.

The following table shows the number of children and adults vaccinated against poliomyelitis in the district during 1960:

	Completed two injections	Completed three injections
Children ...	1,145	3,098
Adults ...	1,506	2,055
Totals ...	2,651	5,153

The table below shows the total number vaccinated by the 31st December, 1960 in the district and the probable percentage of population protected in each group:

Group	Completed two injections	Completed three injections	Percentage pro- tected by three injections.
Children 0 - 15	9,334	8,622	83.7
Under 25 years	3,611	2,870	41.7
25 and under 40	1,403	1,046	10.5

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

No school children in the district were offered protection this year. This is no doubt due to the pressure of work associated with the poliomyelitis campaign. The service is administered at the County Medical Office.

C. GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The majority of the cases in the district requiring hospital or specialist services are referred to the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. This also applies to maternity cases. Patients in the southern parishes, however, are more likely to be referred to the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital or the Southampton General Hospital. All these hospitals are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICE.

The area is covered largely by general practitioners in group practices in Winchester, Southampton and Eastleigh and by small group practices in Alresford, Micheldever, Twyford, Hamble and West End.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

The Local Health Authority is the Hampshire County Council. The County Council have set up a local District Health Sub-Committee for advising and making recommendations to assist them.

Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Visiting.

Child Welfare Clinics are held in most of the parishes either weekly, fortnightly or monthly depending on the population and attendance of mothers and children. These clinics are attended by a Health Visitor and, in most cases, by a Doctor. In recent years some of the general practitioner group practices in Winchester have undertaken to conduct child welfare clinics at the surgeries and either a Health Visitor has been attached to the practice or a Health Visitor attends the clinics. These arrangements have proved popular both with the mothers and the doctors and it is hoped to extend this arrangement in the district. As a result of this many of the Local Authority Welfare Clinics have been discontinued, especially in the parishes around Winchester.

In addition to the clinics, Health Visitors are informed of the births of all children in their areas and visit and offer help and advice. If accepted, the child is followed up throughout infancy and later in school.

District Nursing.

Annual statistics for nurses' work:

		<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total cases	... ..	1,758	2,094
Midwifery	... ..	310	325
General cases	... ..	1,342	1,922
Total number of visits	...	34,183	34,234

Home Help Service.

(a) Number of applications received during the year:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total received and investigated	105	112
Number assisted	71	69

(b) Summary of cases assisted:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Maternity	23	39
General Sickness	12	14
Post hospital	7	4
Child care	4	6
Chronic sickness	19	20
Aged sick and infirm	61	28
Tuberculosis	-	-
Totals	126	141

There is no doubt that this is one of the most useful of all public services. Invaluable assistance is given in many cases of illness and the domestic difficulties arising therefrom.

Nurseries and Childminders Regulations.

There are no Local Authority Day Nurseries in the area but there are a number of privately conducted nurseries in the area. These are regularly inspected by Health Visitors and are all satisfactorily conducted.

Welfare Foods.

Welfare foods are distributed at all Women's Voluntary Services' centres and at many village stores. The demand has steadily decreased.

Old People's Welfare.

The welfare of old people is statutorily under the County Welfare Officer who administers the service through Area Welfare Officers. There is also a growing body of voluntary workers in this field and the Hampshire Council of Social Service take an active interest in fostering and co-ordinating the voluntary work for the aged. There are several clubs scattered in the various parishes and in many, in addition to all the club facilities, chiropody clinics are held and are proving a very useful and popular service.

Mental Health.

1960 was International Mental Health year. It inaugurated the Mental Health Act which among its provisions encourages a much more liberal thinking on mental illness and tries to foster and encourage a more extensive domicilliary service for their after-care and welfare and a greater acceptance within the community. There is no doubt that this Act will have a far-reaching influence in the years to come.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Section 47 (i) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, reads:

"The following provisions of this section shall have effect for the purposes of securing the necessary care and attention for persons who:

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions,
and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention."

The amending Act of 1951 gave local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other persons.

During the year, although a watchful eye was kept on one or two persons, it was not found necessary to obtain compulsory removal of any people against their will from their homes. In general, it is an undesirable step, as old folk are only too anxious as a rule to put up with considerable discomfort and lack of amenities to enjoy the privacy of their own hearth. It is a step which must be considered only if all the assistance which can be given by Home Helps, District Nurses, National Assistance Board Officers and Welfare Officers has failed to provide the care and attention needed.

D. GENERAL AND SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Topographically, the area is remarkably diversified. It embraces the valley of the River Itchen from its source in the North-east to its mouth at Southampton. To the north of Winchester the country is open and rolling and predominantly chalkland. South of Winchester the chalk dips down and the London clay comes to the surface at Fishers Pond and Colden Common. The boundary to the southern half is Southampton Water and the port of Southampton; further north it skirts the Borough of Eastleigh.

The whole district is mainly agricultural but, whereas in the north and east the land is mainly arable, in the parishes of Botley, Bursledon, Fair Oak, Hedge End, Hound and West End there is a large proportion of market gardening, smallholdings and fruit-growing areas. In the Itchen Valley, which extends the whole length of the district, there is an area of land devoted to dairy farming and in the parishes of the upper part of this valley there are areas devoted to watercress growing. In the south there are some industries and several boat-building firms.

The southern part of the district is in character urban containing nearly half the population of the district. There are six fairly distinct parish units of 3,000 - 5,000 population separated by pleasant areas that are sparsely built upon, all enjoying the amenities of urban communities of main water, main drainage, electricity, etc. The units are partly supported by industry in the area but are mainly dormitories dependent on industries in Southampton. Parishes around Winchester supported by residents working in the city show a healthy renewal rate. New Alresford, intended to be a supporting unit to the north-east parishes, has developed only slowly and is unable to support the surrounding parishes; these have declined steadily. A few parishes surrounding Eastleigh, and especially Fair Oak, tend to form a socio-economic unit around that town.

Recent Changes.

The rapidly enlarging economy of the country has so far affected the larger towns, with resulting marked expansion in the six southern parishes near Southampton, controlled, however, by the Green Belt restrictions in that area. To a lesser extent it has also affected the parishes around Eastleigh, especially Fair Oak. It is possible that this also accounts for the expansion of Colden Common. It is unfortunate that caravans form a high percentage of the dwellings in this parish.

As this is a severely restricted green belt area, this development with it's high birth rate would appear to be an unhappy growth. The parishes around Winchester City also have been affected, expanding development estates to the north and north-west and south-east of the City have resulted in overspill in the surrounding parishes. The parishes around Alresford continue to decline.

There is much evidence that we have now accepted the added responsibilities associated with the ageing of the population. Steady increases in pensions and assistance levels, special housing, health and welfare provisions for the aged and increasing voluntary services with the formation of old peoples clubs, chiropody services, meals on wheels have all added to their care and comfort.

But we are still slow in realising another feature of this era of rapid industrial change, what one may describe as the younging of the wage earner.

The annual report of the Chief Medical Officer for 1959 warns us on some aspects that affect the public health and the Abercrombie report reviews the problem and suggests some answers.

E. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Details of this section are contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

Weather.

A dry spring, warm days in June, followed by Autumn and Winter months of almost continuous rain briefly summarises the weather in 1960. Rain, however, will be the principal memory. Recordings in and around Winchester give a total rainfall of 45 - 48 inches rain, with about 220 rain days. Between January and June, however, rainfall was less than average.

Housing.

As the last P. E. P. survey reveals, housing still continues to be the primary problem and worry of families. This is especially true in areas where there is a fair amount of immigration of population into the areas. The number of caravan dwellings and the undiminished number of housing applications would indicate that there is still a great need in this area. The rising costs of building and of land, the discontinuance of subsidies and the increasing building by private enterprise has naturally made Local Authorities hesitant on their own programmes and look with a more business like nature on their tenancies. Local Authority housing has always been regarded as a service for those in need, with a changing emphasis on "those in need". The need for special housing for the aged is now well recognised, but the need of the handicapped and the problem family is not as yet readily accepted and yet undoubtedly housing is the first major step in their rehabilitation. With marriages taking place at younger ages, many young couples are being compelled into large commitments with private housing or rents, with some effect on their young children.

Water.

The district is largely provided with piped main supplies from the Council's own Totford waterworks, the Winchester Corporation's works at Easton and the Southampton Corporation's supplies at Twyford and Otterbourne. The samples of water from the deep wells at Totford and Easton have remained of a good chemical and bacteriological standard; those at Twyford and Otterbourne and the supply from the River Itchen are of a poor standard bacteriologically initially. But, whereas the water from the river is treated by flocculation, sand filtration and

chlorination, the water from the deep wells depends on its purity by chlorination only. The increased demand for water has necessitated further sinking of deep wells at Otterbourne and shortly also at Twyford. This necessarily raises the question of main drainage of the catchment area and/or additional treatment of the water supplies from the deep wells prior to chlorination.

Sewerage.

All the southern parishes (except Bursledon), Twyford and Alresford have main drainage. The scheme for Bursledon has been planned and shortly will be put into effect. The Council are committed to the principle of extension of main drainage by stages to other parishes as the need arises. Opportunity was taken in planning the Bursledon scheme to make alterations to the disposal of sewage from the Pilands Wood Estate to relieve the scheme at Hound. In addition, further relief sewers have been planned for this scheme. Plans are also being prepared to relieve the problem of storage of sewage at Hamble during periods of incoming tides.

There has been a steady increase in the amount of water consumed per person with a resultant need to review all disposal plants designed on previous standards. Indeed, partly owing to this and often the addition of new dwellings, together with variations in the daily use of water, it is difficult to maintain the effluent in small sewage disposal plants at a continuous satisfactory standard. The tendency is to group schemes so that a reasonable large disposal plant can be built and afford the amenities of the staff and laboratories necessary. In view of the growing increase of sewerage schemes among District Councils there is need for an advisory service equipped with a laboratory and suitable specialists. I believe the Hampshire River Board could fulfil this service to the mutual advantage of both parties.

Cesspool Emptying Service.

During the year a specially appointed Sub-Committee was set up to consider the question of instituting a cesspool emptying service in the district, but after considering a joint report by the Treasurer and Chief Public Health Inspector did not feel able to justify recommending the institution by the Council of such a service.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND PUBLIC CLEANSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1960

June, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Winchester Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

Satisfactory progress continues as will be seen from the details given in the ensuing pages and credit is undoubtedly due to the Inspectors, who have achieved a great deal without the Authority having to invoke their Statutory Powers.

The clerical staff, although only three in number, have again maintained a high standard of efficiency without which it would be impossible to collate and present the information contained in this report.

It is gratifying to note that the Rodent and Pest Destruction Service has continued to operate on a basis which allows complaints to be dealt with within twenty-four hours, except, of course, at week-ends.

The aim of the Health Committee in achieving 100% weekly collection of refuse throughout the district is rapidly becoming a practical possibility in the next year or so.

No progress was made in instituting a Municipal Bin Scheme for financial reasons, but re-consideration is to be given to such a scheme at a later date.

I wish to express my gratitude for the generous co-operation and assistance which I have received in full measure from the Chairman and Members of the Health and other Committees, Dr. Avery, who was with us as Medical Officer of Health in the earlier part of the year and Dr. Karney, the present Medical Officer of Health.

E. M. ORGAN

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer.

INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number of inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year under the various Acts and Statutory Regulations:

Drainage	...	...	122	Meat Inspection	...	217
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	18	Inspection of Foodstuffs		29
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	44	Sweet shops, etc.	...	8
Rats and Mice	...	...	5	water Supplies	...	29
Insect Pests	...	...	9	Water Sampling	...	93
Ponds, pools, ditches and watercourses	...	...	29	Milk Sampling	...	40
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	25	Housing Applications	...	289
Schools Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	6	Housing - Housing Acts	...	515
Factories, mechanical	...	...	42	Housing - Public Health Acts	...	280
Factories, non-mechanical			2	Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	415
Ice-cream premises	...	...	32	Filthy or verminous premises	...	6
Bakeries	...	...	14	Certificates of Disrepair		7
Butchers' premises	...	...	10	Improvement Grants	...	283
Fishmongers' premises	...	...	10	Miscellaneous Housing Inspections	...	22
Grocers and Greengrocers	...	...	69	Infectious Diseases	...	204
Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	...	15	Disinfection	...	6
Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes, etc.	...	...	35	Petrol Installations	...	434
Licensed Premises	...	...	31	Refuse Tips	...	138
Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards	...	...	4	Miscellaneous Visits	...	130

HOUSING

Housing Allocation Scheme.

The number of "live" applications for housing accommodation at the end of the year showed a decrease of 242 on the number for 1959.

Details, as compared with 1959, are as follows:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
(a) New Council houses and flats occupied	78	74
(b) Number of families rehoused from camp hutments	26	6
(c) Number of "live" applications for accommodation at 31st December	797	1,039

Provision of New Houses and Flats.

70 houses and 8 flats have been erected for the Council during the year in the undermentioned parishes:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Hound	34	-
Bursledon	21	-
Kings Worthy	9	-
New Alresford	4	-
West End	2	8
Totals	<u>70</u>	<u>8</u>

In addition, 353 houses were erected by private enterprise in the undermentioned parishes:

Hedge End	81	Twyford	6
West End	72	Itchen Valley	5
Fair Oak	32	Compton	4
Hamble	24	Hursley	3
Hound	21	New Alresford	3
Bursledon	17	Otterbourne	3
Littleton	17	Bishops Sutton	2
Botley	16	Owslebury	2
Colden Common	11	Bramdean	1
Kings Worthy	11	Chilcomb	1
Oliver's Battery	10	Old Alresford	1
Wonston	9	Sparsholt	1

The following table shows the number of houses built for the Council since the end of the war and the number of huts now in occupation:

Parish	Houses	Flats	Prefabs	Total	Rest Centre Huts
Bishops Sutton	4	-	-	4	-
Bighton	4	-	-	4	-
Bramdean	20	-	-	20	-
Cheriton	12	-	-	12	-
Itchen Stoke and Ovington	6	-	-	6	-
Itchen Valley	14	-	-	14	-
Kilmeston	6	-	-	6	-
New Alresford	141	12	10	163	-
Old Alresford	20	-	-	20	-
Colden Common	60	16	8	84	-
Compton	38	25	-	63	-
Crawley	8	-	-	8	-
Hursley	6	-	-	6	-
Kings Worthy	129	12	115	256	-
Littleton	8	-	-	8	-
Micheldever	18	9	-	27	-
Otterbourne	24	12	-	36	-
Owslebury	28	16	-	44	-
Sparsholt	36	-	-	36	-
Twyford	28	12	-	40	-
Wonston	28	12	-	40	-
Bursledon	297	136	-	433	-
Botley	48	-	-	48	4
Fair Oak	80	4	-	84	-
Hamble	92	20	50	162	-
Hedge End	180	-	20	200	14
Hound	263	8	62	333	-
West End	120	40	-	160	-
Totals	1,718	334	265	2,317	18

Ex-Service Camps.

It was particularly gratifying to see the complete closure of the Cricket Camp at Bursledon during the year.

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

Action has continued to be taken in respect of unfit dwellings and the table below shows the number dealt with during the year:

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
<u>In Clearance Areas:</u>	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas:</u> Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957	13	23	13
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sec. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	23	19	7
Under Section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
		By Owner	By L.A.
After informal action by Local Authority		36	-
After formal notice under:			
(a) Public Health Acts ... ..	...	1	-
(b) Sec. 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	...	8	-
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	...	-	-
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)			
Nil			
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT			
Nil			

The following table shows the progress made during the year in respect of the list of unfit dwellings:

Number of properties dealt with by service of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	25
Number of properties dealt with by service of Closing Orders	...	...	...	10
Undertakings given not to let for human habitation	...	...	...	12
Number reconditioned or being reconditioned following statutory action	...	...	...	20
Number reconditioned or being reconditioned without statutory action being taken	...	...	...	23
Notices of Time and Place issued	...	...	...	4
Properties demolished informally	...	...	...	6
Families rehoused	...	...	...	13

The following information shows the progress which continues to be made in respect of the repair of properties.

It was necessary to serve Statutory Notices in two cases, where no co-operation was forthcoming from the owners.

In one case fines amounting to £112 were imposed. In the other case the work was completed within the period allowed in the Statutory Notice.

The number of notices served during the year is as follows:

Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	76
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	3
Number of informal notices complied with	...	...	...	68
Number of statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	1

The following is a summary of the defects remedied during the year as a result of formal or informal notices:

Defective chimney pot	...	1	Broken downpipe	...	9
Defective chimney stacks	...	13	Defective pointing to walls	...	6
Leaking roofs	...	11	Broken/rotted floorboards	...	25
Broken/missing roof slates	...	3	Broken floor	...	1
Leaking gutters	...	16	Broken/rotted skirting boards	...	4
Defective pointing to walls	...	6	Inadequate foodstores	...	7
Broken brickwork to walls	...	5	Defective handrails to stairs	...	5
Defective damp-proof course	...	1	Inadequate ventilation	...	2
Dampness to walls	...	34	Inadequate lighting	...	7

Defective wall plaster	...	16	Defective yard paving	...	2
Dampness to ceilings	...	37	Insanitary sink	...	5
Defective ceiling plaster	...	14	Broken waste pipe	...	1
Rotted window frames	...	4	Improper disposal of waste		
Broken window cills	...	4	water		3
Broken woodwork to windows		9	Defective W.C. cisterns		2
Defective putties to windows		2	Broken pail closet seats		2
Badly fitting windows	...	2	Broken W.C. pans	...	2
Broken sash cords	...	22	Defective roofs to sanitary		
Defective door frames	...	4	accommodation		5
Rotted woodwork to door	...	9	Defective walls to sanitary		
Defective weatherboards to			accommodation		4
doors		2	Overflowing cesspools		13
			Defective cesspools		4

Certificates of Disrepair.

This measure to secure the repair of dwellings appears to have "died".

No certificates of disrepair were issued during the year.

Improvement Grants.

A number of dwellings have been dealt with by means of these grants, as is shown in the following table:

		<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Total over last five years</u>
Applications received	...	111	118	462
Applications approved	...	104	115	440
Applications withdrawn by applicants	...	3	3	15
Applications refused by the Council	...	4	-	7

		<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Total over last five years</u>
Total number of inspections	...	283	261	×
Preliminary inspections	...	198	232	×
Grants made:				
Owner-occupied properties	...	60	56	224
Tenanted properties	...	55	59	204

(× Figures not available)

Once again it will be noted that the number of grants made to owner-occupiers exceeded those in respect of tenanted properties.

Legislation giving Authorities the power to require such improvements seems well overdue.

The following table gives details of the work carried out to dwellings in conjunction with Improvement Grant schemes during the year:

New N.C. Accommodation			Room heights increased	...	22
provided	...	104	Eaves gutters repaired/		
New bath provided	...	104	renewed	...	29
New wash-hand basin provided	...	112	Downpipes repaired/renewed		30
Sink provided	...	27	Roofs repaired	...	41
Sink renewed	...	30	Chimney stacks repaired/		
Drainage installed	...	88	rebuilt	...	25
Premises re-drained	...	9	External walls repaired/		
Connections to sewer	...	34	rebuilt	...	43
Cesspools abolished	...	3	Handrails provided to		
Cesspools constructed or			staircases	...	11
enlarged	...	25	Staircases repaired/renewed		12
Septic tanks constructed	...	23	Ventilated foodstores		
Damp walls remedied	...	43	provided	...	65
Floors of rooms renewed	...	48	Dry-rot eradicated	...	14
Floors of rooms repaired	...	72	Obsolete fireplaces renewed		15

Houseboats.

A survey of houseboats was conducted during the year.

Although conditions were in some cases unsatisfactory, a degree of improvement was effected by persuasion.

This is a difficult problem which does not appear to come within the scope of any legislation.

Moveable Dwellings.

Considerable change has been effected during the year by the introduction of the Caravan Site and Control of Development Act, 1960.

For many years it has been felt that the provisions contained in the Public Health Act, 1936 relating to moveable dwellings were of very little use in dealing with a problem which has arisen since the last war and which could not have been foreseen when the 1936 Act was drafted.

A survey of all caravans and sites in this district was completed in early August and provided a complete picture of the position, enabling detailed consideration by both this and the Planning Authorities of the policy to be adopted.

The co-operation achieved with the Planning Authority has been excellent and I would like to record my appreciation to the Planning Officers concerned.

The provisions of the Act are well known to members, as well as the Model Standards issued by the Minister in accordance with his powers under Section 5(6) of the Act.

Particular attention has been paid to ensuring that all applicants for licences have been made fully aware of all the conditions which they will be required to observe and again I feel that the time spent on this has been invaluable and helped to prevent any controversy when the licences and conditions have been issued.

In those cases where it was found necessary an extension of time for consideration of the application by the Authority was readily agreed to by the applicants.

The following shows details of the result of the survey:

<u>Parish</u>				<u>Total Sites</u>	<u>Total Vans</u>
BISHOPS SUTTON	...	...	...	1	1
BOTLEY	...	...	...	10	10
BURSLEDON	...	...	...	9	11
CHERITON	...	...	...	3	9
CHILCOMB	...	...	...	1	18
COLDEN COMMON	...	...	...	17	99
COMPTON	...	...	...	1	2
CRAWLEY	...	...	...	2	2
FAIR OAK	...	...	...	16	45
HAMBLE	...	...	...	3	74
HEADBOURNE WORTHY	...	...	...	1	1
HEDGE END	...	...	...	24	99
HOUND	...	...	...	6	8
HURSLEY	...	...	...	1	1
ITCHEN STOKE	...	...	...	1	1
ITCHEN VALLEY	...	...	...	1	4
KILMESTON	...	...	...	2	2
KINGS WORTHY	...	...	...	7	11
LITTLETON	...	...	...	7	31
MICHELDEVER	...	...	...	2	2
NEW ALRESFORD	...	...	...	4	25
NORTHINGTON	...	...	...	2	4
OLIVERS BATTERY	...	...	...	5	23
OTTERBOURNE	...	...	...	3	5
OWSLEBURY	...	...	...	6	6
SPARSHOLT	...	...	...	4	4
TWYFORD	...	...	...	4	6
WEST END	...	...	...	8	67
WONSTON	...	...	...	11	35
Totals	...	...	...	<u>162</u>	<u>607</u>

At the end of the year, this Authority was preparing a schedule of Standard Conditions based on the Model Standards previously referred to for attaching to site licences when issued.

WATER SUPPLY

Mains Supplies.

The Southampton Corporation water mains supply the parishes in the southern part of the District; Winchester Corporation supply the central parishes and the northern and eastern parishes are supplied from the Totford Water Scheme. Samples from these supplies are periodically submitted for examination and the Analyst's report on a recent sample from this Council's Totford Water Supply is shown below:

Chemical Examination

Ammonia saline	...	...	Absent	Lead	...	...	...	Absent
Ammonia "Albuminoid"	...	...	0.02	Iron in solution	...	...	...	Absent
Permanganate value (15 mins.)	...	...	0.025	Total iron	...	...	...	Absent
Permanganate value (4 hours)	...	...	0.20	Zinc	...	...	...	Absent
Nitrogen from nitrites	...	...	Absent	Reaction (pH value)	...	...	...	7.4
Nitrogen from nitrates	...	...	14.6	Appearance	...	...	...	Bright and Colourless
Chlorine	...	...	12	Sediment	...	...	...	nil
Total solid residue	...	...	350	Free carbon dioxide	...	...	...
Total hardness	...	...	250	(parts per million)	...	...	...	2.5
Permanent hardness	...	...	30					

Well supplies.

Samples of well water supplying 22 individual properties have been submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and resulted as follows:

Number found to be satisfactory	....	...	16
Number found to be unsatisfactory	...	...	6

Where the source of water was found to be unsatisfactory, alternative supplies were arranged, a piped supply of water from Company's mains provided or protection given to the well to prevent ingress of surface water.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk.

During the year renewals of licences issued by this Council were as follows:

Licences to pasteurise milk	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers' Licences for pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	8
Dealers' Licences for tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	7
Supplementary Licences for pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	9
Supplementary Licences for tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	10
Supplementary Licences for sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	4

Routine testing of pasteurised milk continued, thirty-three samples being submitted for analysis. Thirty-one samples were found to be satisfactory. Two unsatisfactory samples were traced to faulty valves on the pasteurising plant; remedial action was immediately taken and all subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

The premises used for the pasteurisation of milk, which are supervised by this Authority under delegated powers from the Hampshire County Council, were the subject of discussion with the owner, who has agreed to provide new premises. Draft plans have been submitted and a number of modifications have been requested.

Two complaints of dirty milk bottles were investigated and action was taken in one case, resulting in a fine of £20 being imposed.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Details of meat and other foods which were inspected and condemned as unsound during the year are as follows:

Beef	...	...	96 lbs.	Poultry	...	...	63 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	87 lbs.	Corned beef	...	...	54 lbs.
Pork	...	...	103½ lbs.	Chopped Pork	...	...	12 lbs.
Veal	...	...	197 lbs.				

In addition to the inspection of carcasses, etc. at the private slaughterhouse in Alresford, details of which are given below, inspection of meat continues at the Co-operative Cold Store at Hedge End in respect of those carcasses, parts of carcasses or offal which are delivered from slaughterhouses on cysticercus bovis being found. Before being released for human consumption they must be retained at a temperature of not more than 14°F for fourteen days, or at not more than 20°F for twenty-one days.

The following table shows the number of carcasses and offal inspected and the number condemned in whole or in part:

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	28	23	101	58	192
Number inspected	28	23	101	58	192
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	1	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	2	2	4	8
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysti- cercosis	14.3	8.7	3.0	8.6	4.7
Tuberculosis only	-	2	-	-	1
Cysticercosis only	-	-	-	-	-

Sampling of Food.

The Hampshire County Council is the sampling authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. I am indebted to Mr. J.S. Preston, Chief Sampling Officer under the Act for the following details as to substances sampled within this district during the year.

A total of 209 samples were procured.

Milk samples comprised 175, 59 of which were Channel Islands milk. Seventeen samples were unsatisfactory - six ordinary milk and 11 Channels Islands milk - affecting seven dairymen.

The six ordinary samples found to be unsatisfactory involved very slight deficiencies in fat in a small proportion of churns in consignments of milk supplied to certain dairies and were discovered when making informal checks on those premises.

As the average fat content was well above the standard on the whole consignment, and in view of the small deficiencies, it was decided to take no action but to take further samples in due course.

Ten of the eleven samples of Channel Islands milk were deficient of the appropriate minimum of four per cent of fat for milk of this description. One contained a trace of added water, the latter procured formally from a dairyman producer. Further samples taken were deficient in fat.

In view of the slight deficiencies involved, it was not thought necessary to institute legal proceedings, but the dairyman was sent a written caution.

Subsequent samples taken have proved to be satisfactory.

Following informal checks at dairies in three other cases, formal samples revealed deficiencies in fat in a few of the churns in the consignments.

As the average fat content of the whole consignment was in every case above the required four per cent and as it was

the practice at the dairy to bulk the milk before bottling, it was decided to bring it to the attention of the producers with a view to ensuring that the fat content of the milk was properly distributed.

Miscellaneous Sampling.

Thirty-four samples of various foods other than milk were obtained and submitted to the County Analyst for analysis.

One of these, a sample of pork sausage meat was unsatisfactory as it contained 52 per cent of meat. This sample was procured from a butcher who manufactured the sausage meat on his premises.

Although there is no required minimum standard of meat for pork sausages or pork sausage meat, it is considered that samples of this nature should contain at least 65 per cent of meat and every step is taken to ensure this.

The trader was informed of this requirement and agreed to include at least 65 per cent of meat in his sausage meat in future.

General.

In addition to the samples submitted for formal analysis, the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicine Act, in so far as they relate to the description and labelling of food, received attention during visits to traders.

A watch was also kept on advertisements which appeared in the press and on television, in order to ensure that no illicit claims were made in respect of articles falling within the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and the associated Orders and Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE

The following table shows the number of food premises, etc. by type of business, in the District:

Cafes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Premises registered under Sec. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-							
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Preserved foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

The inspection of food premises has continued throughout the year and the results achieved can be regarded as satisfactory.

As in other aspects of this Department's work, it is regretted that with the existing staff it is not possible to proceed at a greater pace.

Informal notices served on the occupiers of various food premises resulted in the following work being carried out:

Provision of:					Shops	Cafes	Licensed Premises	Bakers	Total
Wash hand basins	...	...	...		8	1	2	-	11
Sinks	...	...	...		5	-	-	-	5
Constant supplies of hot water	...	...	...		3	-	-	-	3
Hand washing notices	...	...	...		6	2	-	-	8
Soap, towels and/or nail- brushes	...	...	...		4	-	-	-	4
Lockers for clothing	...	...	...		3	-	-	-	3
First aid materials	...	...	...		5	-	-	-	5
Lighting improvement					-	-	2	-	2
Ventilation improvement					1	-	1	-	2
Repair and cleanliness of walls, ceilings, floors, etc.					13	3	8	2	26
Cleanliness of apparatus					4	-	-	-	4
Protection of food from contamination					3	-	-	-	3
<u>Sanitary accommodation:</u>									
Cleanliness					1	2	-	-	3
Lighting					-	1	3	-	4
Repair of roofs, walls, etc.					3	-	1	-	4
Additional accommodation provided					2	-	2	-	4
Other improvements					-	-	6	-	6
Provision of proper refuse storage containers					1	-	-	-	1

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Fair Oak Sewerage.

A complete survey of the parish was commenced at the latter end of the year to provide the information necessary for submission in relation to the proposed sewerage scheme.

Sewerage Connections.

During the year 99 connections have been made to the sewerage systems in the undermentioned parishes:

Hedge End	...	...	54	New Alresford	...	1
West End	...	...	21	Otterbourne	...	1
Botley	...	...	20	Twyford	...	1
Hound	...	...	1			

PETROLEUM

In accordance with the legislation governing the storage, etc. of petroleum spirit mixtures etc. licences have been issued as shown below incorporating the recommendations contained in the model codes issued by the Home Office.

434 inspections of petroleum installations were made during the year.

35 tanks were subjected to ullage tests.

Details are as follows:

Number of premises on register	...	...	...	175
Number of petroleum spirit licences issued	...	...	...	173
Number of petroleum mixtures licences issued	...	...	...	2
Number of new applications made during the year	...	...	...	3
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	434
Petroleum spirit gallonage licensed	...	...	45,558,360	
Petroleum mixtures gallonage licensed	...	...	5,015	

FACTORIES

Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

One certificate was issued by this Authority during the year.

During the later stages of the year under review, this responsibility was transferred to the Hampshire Fire Service and in my opinion this transfer was a sensible one.

Inspections, Defects Found and Outworkers.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	No. of Inspect- ions (3)	No. of Written Notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	25	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	130	42	7	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	155	44	7	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					-
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	2	-	-
Totals	8	8	2	4	-

3. Outwork.

Nature of work	No. of Outwork- ers in August list re- quired by Sect- ion 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of de- fault in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instan- ces of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing } Making, Apparel } etc.	17	-	-	-	-	-
} Clean- } ing, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other trades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	17	-	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection.

The work throughout the year has continued without major difficulty.

Delivery of a new 12-yard side loading freighter was accepted and enabled progress to be made by providing weekly collections to a further portion of the district.

The vehicle fleet engaged on this work consists of:-

One 7-yard side-loading freighter.

Five 10-yard side-loading freighters.

One 12-yard side-loading freighter.

One 18-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighter with compression mechanism.

Two 25-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighters with power presses.

One of the major difficulties which prevail in this district in connection with the collection of refuse is the type of receptacles used by occupiers for the storage of refuse.

At the end of the year the frequency of collection throughout the district was as follows (figures in brackets are estimated population):-

Weekly Collection

(Estimated population: 30,311 - 67.3% of total population)

Botley	(1,491)	Hound	(4,572)
Bursledon	(3,177)	Hursley (part)	(446)
Colden Common	(1,814)	New Alresford (part)	(595)
Compton	(1,315)	Oliver's Battery	(803)
Fair Oak	(1,778)	Otterbourne	(837)
Hamble	(2,891)	Twyford	(1,595)
Hedge End	(4,256)	West End	(4,751)

Fortnightly Collection

(Estimated population: 14,739 - 32.7% of total population)

Abbotts Barton	(27)	Itchen Valley	(1,259)
Beauworth	(108)	Kilmeston	(222)
Bighton	(152)	Kings Worthy	(2,060)
Bishops Sutton	(536)	Littleton	(1,028)
Bramdean	(511)	Micheldever	(1,128)
Cheriton	(573)	New Alresford (part)	(1,558)
Chilcomb	(168)	Northington	(234)
Crawley	(480)	Old Alresford	(495)
Headbourne Worthy	(577)	Owslebury	(713)
Hursley (part)	(373)	Sparsholt	(700)
Itchen Stoke		Tichborne	(197)
and Ovington	(278)	Wonston	(1,381)

The increase in the percentage of the population now enjoying a weekly collection is indicative of the policy adopted by the Health Committee.

The weekly collections in respect of the parishes of Botley, Bursledon, Hamble, Hedge End, Hound and West End are "semi-backdoor". In all other parishes a kerbside collection is made.

The total number of new dwellings which have been absorbed into the existing service over the past four years is as follows:

1957	-	256
1958	-	349
1959	-	371
1960	-	431

Total		1,407
-------	--	-------

The following details relate to the vehicles operating this service during the year under review:

Miles covered	...	...	...	...	...	91,132
Loads collected	...	...	...	...	...	5,072
Approximate volume in cubic yards	...	...	...	...	...	71,127

Litter.

This Authority has provided 93 litter baskets which have been sited where they are best used and from time to time as such need is seen to arise further bins are provided.

These bins are cleared at least once a week where necessary.

Refuse Disposal

(a) Present Aspects

Disposal is effected by Controlled Tipping on sites located as follows:

1. Hound Road, Netley.
2. Spring Lane, Colden Common.
3. Weston Colley, Micheldever.
4. Sly's Farm, Bramdean.

Generally speaking these disposal points serve the following areas:

1. Southern Parishes.
2. Central Parishes.
3. Northern Parishes.
4. North East Parishes - During various periods of the year it is not possible to use this point and refuse is dealt with at Weston Colley, Micheldever.

At the present time the life assessment of disposal points are as follows:

1. Over twenty years.
2. Five years.
3. Over twenty years.
4. Two to three years.

The above assessment takes into account the provision of a weekly collection of refuse throughout the whole of the Northern Parishes.

It is extremely difficult to assess the rate of development. For this purposes the average rate of development over the past few years has been taken as a standard rate.

Labour.

At the present time the effective labour force which deals with disposal consists of

2 drivers

2 Muir Hill 2wL Loading Shovels

with additional assistance when tree felling, scrub clearance, road laying, etc. are required.

The volume of refuse received at each tip during the year is as follows:

Hound Road, Netley	...	...	44,462	cu. yards
Spring Lane, Colden Common	...	...	11,934	"
Weston Colley, Micheldever	...	...	10,294	"
Sly's Farm, Bramdean	...	...	4,437	"
Total			71,127	"

There has been an increase of 12,710 cubic yards in the year as against the figure for 1959; the cost of disposal per load was 5s.11d.

The availability of covering material which forms an essential part of controlled tipping is a major problem. It is a most expensive commodity to purchase, being in the region of 2/-d. to 3/-d. per yard. (One five yard lorry load being 10/- to 15/-).

Having had to purchase at this rate investigations were made into the cost of obtaining permission to clear certain private areas free of charge using our own shovel and by this method 2-3,000 yds. of covering has been obtained. It was however necessary to hire a 5 yd. lorry which costs 17/9d. per hour. The cost per yard was brought down by this means to something in the region of 1/6d.

(b) Future Aspects.

A new disposal point to serve the Central Parishes is obviously of the greatest importance and over the last nine months many locations have been investigated but have not been found suitable for various reasons.

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

The service continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year and again the emphasis has been in the agricultural field.

Agricultural contracts are increasing as the effectiveness of the service given is a self advertisement.

The free treatment provided in respect of domestic premises is in my opinion very worth while in that rats are killed immediately their presence is known, thereby preventing a buildup and spread of infestation.

Net cost of Service:

1956/7	-	£4,809
1957/8	-	£5,112
1958/9	-	£4,428
1959/60	-	£2,730
1960/61	-	£2,893

Value of Agricultural Contracts	1956/7	-	Nil		
" " " "	1957/8	-	Nil		
" " " "	1958/9	-	£218.	1.	0.
" " " "	1959/60	-	£430.	2.	0.
" " " "	1960/61	-	£531.	0.	0.
Value of Business Premises Treatments	1959/60	-	£227.	4.	6.
" " " "	1960/61	-	£131.	0.	0.

The staff operating this service consists of one Rodent Officer and three Rodent Operators.

The number of inspections and treatments carried out during the year is shown in the following table:

Type of property	Inspect- ions made	Treatments carried out		Under Sec. 5
		Rats	Mice	
Local Authorities' properties	147	40	-	-
Dwelling-houses	2,306	671	11	-
Business premises	293	88	14	-
Agricultural properties ...	915	264	-	-
Totals	3,661	1,063	25	-

Number of dead rats found 4,197

Flies.

Conditions during the year were very favourable for the breeding of flies and every step was taken to deal with complaints immediately they arose.

551 treatments were carried out at the refuse tips.

30 major infestations (mainly of the "cluster fly" type) were dealt with at dwelling houses.

wasps.

The number of complaints received relating to wasps nests was 78.

Each complaint was dealt with immediately and resulted in the destruction of the wasps and the complete removal of the nest.

